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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI.

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NO. 10.

POETRY.

PITY.

Is there a heart, which, lost in selfish views,
Ne'er felt your pleasing force, ne'er knew to share
Another's joy, or heave a tender sigh
For sorrow not its own;—which all around
Beholds a dreary void, where hope perhaps
May dart a feeble ray, but knows not where
to point its aim?
Is there a heart like this! at such a sight,
Let soft compassion drop a silent tear,
And charity reluctant turn away
From woes she ne'er shall feel, nor can re-
lieve.
But oh! let those whom heav'n has taught to
feel
The purest joys which mortals e'er can know,
With gratitude recall the blessings giv'n
Though grief succeed: nor e'er with envy
view
That calm which cold indifference seems to
share,
And think those happy who can never lose
That good they never knew; for joys like
these
Refine, ennoble, elevate the mind:
And never, never, shall succeeding woes
Erase the blest impression! grief itself
Retains it still; while hope exulting comes
To snatch them from the power of time and
death,
And telt the soul—they never shall decay.
Miss Bowdler.

REBELLION.

How many a spirit born to bless
Hath sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's, an hour's success
Had wafted to eternal fame!
—exhalations when they burst
From the warm earth, if child'd at first,
If check'd in soaring from the plain,
Darken to fogs and sink again;
But if they once triumphant spread
Their wings above the mountain head,
Become enthron'd in upper air,
And turn to sun-bright glories there!
Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY ST. CLAIR.

A PRIZE TALE, BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Henry St. Clair!—How at the men-
tion of that name, a thousand dreams of
friendship and youth—and of the early
and beautiful associations which linger
like invisible spirits around us, to be
called into view only by the magical in-
fluence of memory, are awakened!—
How does the glance of retrospection
go back to the dim images of the
past—from the childish merriment to
the manly rivalry—from the banquet
hall and the pleasant festival, down to
the silent and unbroken solitude of the
tomb.

We were as brothers in childhood—
St. Clair and myself,—brothers too in
the dawning of manhood; and a more
ingenuous and high-minded friend I
never knew. Yet he was strangely
proud—not of the world's gifts—wealth,
family and learning—but of his intel-
lectual power—of the great gift of mind
which he possessed—the ardent and
lofty spirit which shone out in his ev-
ery action. And he might well be
proud of such gifts. I never knew a
finer mind. It was as the embodied
spirit of poetry itself—the beautiful
home of high and glorious aspirations.

Henry St. Clair was never at heart a
Christian. He never enjoyed the visi-
tations of that pure and blessed influ-
ence, which comes into the silence and
loneliness of the human bosom, to build
up anew the broken altars of its faith,
and revive the drooping flowers of its
desolated affections. He loved the
works of the great God with the love
of an enthusiast. But beyond the visi-
ble and outward forms—the passing
magnificence of the heavens—the beauty
and grandeur of the earth, and the il-
limitable world of waters, his vision
never extended. His spirit never over-
looked the clouds which surrounded it,
to catch a glimpse of the better and
more beautiful land.

I need not tell the story of my friend's
young years. It has nothing to distin-
guish it from a thousand others; it is
the brief and sunny biography of one
upon whose pathway the sunshine of
happiness rested, unshadowed by a pas-
sing cloud. We were happy in our
friendship,—but the time of manhood
came; and we were parted by our dif-
ferent interests, and by the opposite
tendency of circumstances peculiar to
each other.

It was a night of autumn—a cold and
starless evening—I remember it with
painful distinctness, although year after
year has mingled with eternity,—that
I had occasion to pass in my way
homeward, through one of the darkest
and loneliest alleys of my native city.
Anxious to reach my dwelling, I was
hurrying eagerly forward, when I felt
myself suddenly seized by the arm;
and a voice close in my ear whispered
hoarsely—"Stop—or you are a dead
man."

I turned suddenly. I heard the
cocking of a pistol,—and saw by a faint
gleam from a neighboring window, the
tall figure of a man—one hand grasp-
ing my left arm, and the other holding
a weapon at my breast.

I know not what prompted me to re-
sistance;—I was totally unarmed, and
altogether unacquainted with the strug-
gle of mortal jeopardy. But I did re-

sist—and, one instant I saw my assail-
ant in the posture I have described.—
the next, he was disarmed and writhing
beneath me. It seemed as if an in-
fant's strength could have subdued him.

"Wretch!" I exclaimed, as I held
his own pistol to his bosom, "what is
your object? Are you a common mid-
night robber—or bear you aught of pri-
vate malice towards Roger Allston?"

"Allston!—Roger Allston!" repeat-
ed the wretch beneath me, in a voice
which sounded like a shriek, as he
struggled half upright even against the
threatening pistol. "Great God! has
it come to this? Hell has no pang like
this meeting! Shoot!"—he exclaimed,
and there was a dreadful earnestness
in his manner, which sent the hot blood
of indignation cold and ice like upon
my heart. "Shoot!—you were once
my friend!—in mercy kill me!"

A horrible suspicion flashed over my
mind. I felt a sudden sickness at my
heart—and the pistol fell from my hand.

"Whoever you may be," I said, "and
whatever may have been your motive
in attacking me, I would not stain my
hands with your blood. Go—and re-
pent of your crimes."

"You do not know me," said the rob-
ber, as with some difficulty he regain-
ed his feet, "even you have forgotten
me. Even you refuse the only mercy
man can now render me—the mercy
of death—of utter annihilation!"

Actuated by a sudden and half-defin-
ed impulse, I caught hold of the stran-
ger's arm, and hurried him towards the
light of a street-lamp. It fell full upon
his ghastly and death-like features, and
on his attenuated form, and his ragged
apparel. Breathless and eagerly I ga-
zed upon him, until he trembled be-
neath the scrutiny. I pressed my hand
against my brow, for I felt my brain
whirl like the coming on of delirium—
I could not be mistaken. The guilty
wretch before me was the friend of my
youth—one whose memory I had cher-
ished as the holiest legacy of the past.

It was Henry St. Clair. Yes—it was
St. Clair!—but how changed since last
we had communed with each other!—
Where was the look of intelligence, and
the visible seat of intellect—the beauty
of person and mind? Gone—and gone
forever—to give place to the loath-
someness of a depraved and brutal ap-
petite—to the vile tokens of a disgusting
sensuality, and the deformity of disease.

"Well may you shudder," said St.
Clair, "I am fit only for the compani-
ship of demons; but you cannot long be
cursed by my presence. I have not
tasted food for many days;—hunger
drove me to attempt your robbery;—
but, I feel I am a dying man. No hu-
man power can save me,—and if there
be a God, even He cannot save me from
myself—from the undying horrors of
remorse."

Shocked by his words, and still more
by the increasing ghastliness of his
countenance, I led the wretched man to
my dwelling, and, after conveying him
to bed, and administering a cordial to
his fevered lips, I ordered a physician
to be called. But it was too late;—the
hand of death was upon him. He mo-
tioned me to his bed-side after the phy-
sician had departed; he strove to speak,
but the words died upon his lips. He
then drew from his bosom a sealed let-
ter addressed to myself. It was his
last effort. He started half upright in
his bed—uttered one groan of horror
and mortal suffering; and sunk back,
still and ghastly, upon his pillow. He
was dead.

I followed the remains of my unhap-
py friend to the narrow place appoint-
ed for all the living—the damp and cold
church-yard. I breathed to no one the
secret of his name and his guilt. I left
it to slumber with him.

I now referred to the paper which
had been handed me by the dying man.
With a trembling hand I broke the seal
of the envelope, and read the following,
addressed to myself:

"If this letter ever reaches you, do
not seek to find its unhappy writer. He
is beyond the reach of your noble gen-
erosity—a guilty and a dying man. I
do not seek for life. There is no hope
for my future existence,—and death—
dark, and terrible, and mysterious as it
may seem, is less to be dreaded than
the awful realities with which I am sur-
rounded."

"I have little strength to tell you the
story of my fall. Let me be brief.—
You know how we parted from each o-
ther. You know the lofty hopes and
the towering feelings of ambition, which
urged me from your society—from the
enjoyment of that friendship, the mem-
ory of which has ever since lingered
like an upbraiding spirit at my side.—
I arrived at my place of destination,
and aided by the introductory epistles
of my friends, and the influence of my
family, I was at once received into the
first and most fashionable circles of the
city.

"I never possessed those principles of
virtue and moral dignity, the effect of
which has been so conspicuous in your
own character. Amidst the flatteries
and attentions of those around me, and
in the exciting pursuit of pleasure, the

kindly voice of admonition was un-
heard; and I became the gayest of the
gay; a leader in every scene of fashion-
able dissipation. The principles of my
new companions were those of infidel-
ity, and I embraced them with my whole
soul. You know my former disposi-
tion to doubt—that doubt was now
changed into a settled unbelief, and a
bitter hatred towards all which I had
once been taught to believe sacred and
holy.

"Yet amidst the baleful principles
which I had imbibed, one honorable
feeling still lingered in my bosom, like
a beautiful angel in the companionship
of demons. There was one being—a
young and lovely creature, at whose
shrine all the deep affections of my
heart were poured out, in the sincerity
of early love. She was indeed a beau-
tiful girl—a being to bow down to and
worship—pure and high-thoughted as
the sainted ones of paradise, but con-
fiding and artless as a child. She pos-
sessed every advantage of outward
beauty—but it was not that which gath-
ered about her, as with a spell, the
hearts of all who knew her. It was the
light of her beautiful mind, which lent
the deep witching of soul to her fine
countenance—flashing in her dark eye,
and playing like sunshine on her lip,
and crossing her fair forehead with an
intellectual halo.

"Allston! I look back to that spring-
time of love even at this awful crisis in
my destiny, with a strange feeling of
joy. It is the only green spot in the
wilderness of the past—an oasis in the
desert of being. She loved me, Allston
—and a heart more precious than the
gems of the east, was given up to a
wretch unworthy of its slightest re-
gard.

"Hitherto pride rather than principle
had kept me above the lowest degrada-
tion of sensual indulgence. But for
one fatal error I might have been uni-
ted to the lovely being of my affections;
and oh! if sinless purity and persuasive
love could have had power over a mind
darkened and perverted as my own, I
might have been reclaimed from the
pathway of ruin—I might have been
happy.

"But that fatal error came; & came
too, in the abhorrent shape of loath-
some drunkenness. I shall never, in
time or eternity, forget that scene; it is
engraven on my memory in letters of
fire. It comes up before me like a ter-
rible dream—but it is a dream of real-
ity. It dashed from my lips the cup of
happiness, and fixed forever the dark
aspect of my destiny.

"I had been very gay, for there were
happy spirits around me; and I drank
freely and fearlessly for the first time.
There is something horrible in the first
sensations of drunkenness. For relief
I drank still deeper—and I was a drunk-
ard. I was delirious, I was happy. I
left the inebriated assembly, and direct-
ed my steps, not to my lodgings, but
to the home of her, whom I loved—
nay, adored, above all others. Judge
of her surprise and consternation when
I entered with a flushed countenance
and unsteady tread! She was reading
to her aged parents, when with an id-
iot's grimace I approached her. She
started from her seat—one glance told
her the fatal truth; and she shrunk
from me—aye, from me, to whom her
vows were pledged and her young af-
fections given—with fear, with loath-
ing, and undisguised abhorrence. Irrit-
ated at her conduct, I approached her
rudely, and snatched from her hand the
book which she had been reading. I
cast it into the flames, which rose
brightly from the hearth. It was the
volume which you call sacred. I saw
the smoke of its consuming go upward
like a sacrifice to the demon of intem-
perance, and there, even there, by that
Christian fire-side, I cursed the book
and its author!

"The scene which followed beggars
description. The shriek of my betroth-
ed—her sinking down in a state of in-
sensitivity—the tears of maternal an-
guish—the horror depicted on the
countenance of the old man—all these
throng even now confusedly over my
memory. I staggered to the door.—
The reception I had met with, and the
excitement thereby produced, had obvi-
ated in some measure the effect of in-
toxication; and reason began to assume
its empire. The full, round moon, was
up in the heavens—and the stars—how
fair, how passing beautiful they shone
down at that hour! I had loved to
look upon the stars—those bright and
blessed evidences of a holy and all-perv-
ading intelligence; but that night their
grandeur and their exceeding purity
came like a curse to my weary vision.
I could have seen those beautiful lights
extinguished, and the dark night-cloud
sweeping over the fair face of the sky,
and have smiled with grim satisfaction,
for the change would have been in uni-
son with my feelings.

"Allston! I have mocked, in that
tearless agony which visited at con-
solation, the grave of my betrothed. She
died of a broken heart. From that
moment, all is dark, and hateful, and
loathsome, in my history. I am redu-

ced to poverty—I am bowing to disease
—I am without a friend. I have no
longer the means of subsistence; and
starvation may yet anticipate the fatal
termination of the disease which is
preying up in me."

Such is the tale of the once gifted &
noble St. Clair. Let the awful lesson
it teaches sink deep in the hearts of the
young and ardent of spirit.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

AN HISTORICAL TALE.

Andrew Patterson was among the
first of the New England emigrants to
the southern part of the county of Her-
kimer. At the commencement of the
Revolution he enlisted as a private, and
by continued good conduct he was pro-
moted, a little before the close of the
Revolution, to the rank of an Orderly
Sergeant. During the whole of that
memorable contest he had been an ac-
tive and hardy soldier. At one time he
received a letter from Gen. Washing-
ton directing him to take charge of a
small scouting party. This document he
preserved as a most precious jewel
until the close of his life. Its contents,
and the frequent exhibitions of it, as he
related the stories of the times "that
tried men's souls," constituted the
source and fund of all his happiness—
And when he told the trials and "hair-
breadth 'scapes" to which he had "of-
ten and again" been subjected, the re-
cital of which would bring the "big tear-
drop" in the eye, he would show you
"the letter," the warrant of his bravery
and his integrity. He was industrious
and of good habits; but by pursuing
the business of a shoemaker in the ear-
ly settlement of the place, he could ob-
tain little if any more than the scanty
necessaries of life. In the 68th year of
his age he was smitten with an apo-
plectic fit. This crippled and disabled
him the remainder of his life. In this
situation, no alternative was left him
for subsistence but to apply to the town
for support. The bare idea rent his
very soul, and he suffered long before
he resorted to this mortifying alterna-
tive. The services he had rendered;
the battles he had fought; the expo-
sures of his life for the cause of his
country and independence, were often
taken in review by him; and when he
mused upon these circumstances, you
would see his manly heart rise with
convulsive throes in his bosom. Soon
after his application for public support,
the annual town meeting took place.—
It had been the practice for one or two
years, to put up the public poor, (or
paupers as they were called) at vendue
at the annual town meeting, and sold
to the lowest bidder. Patterson was
present. After the ordinary business
of the meeting was over, the officers
proceeded to the sale of the paupers.—
The name of Patterson was at last cri-
ed by the auctioneer. No sooner did
Patterson hear his own name offered
for sale, than with a convulsive sob he
exclaimed, "can it be possible that my
country who has had all the services of
my youth & manhood, will in my old age
sell me as a beggar." With the aid of
his crutch and his cane he hobbled a lit-
tle one side of the crowd—but before
sale was made, his bosom gave another
heave, accompanied by an agonizing
groan, his heart burst, his soul took
wing, and his body fell a lifeless corpse,
before the assembly who were specula-
ting upon his misery.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From a Sermon of the Rev. Joseph Francis.

"Let this idea dwell in our minds,
that our duties to God and our duties
to men, are not distinct and independ-
ent duties, but are involved in each oth-
er; that devotion and virtue are not dif-
ferent things, but the same thing; rith-
er in different stages or in different sta-
tions, in different points of progress or
circumstances or situations. What we
call devotion, for the sake of distinc-
tion, during its initiatory & instrument-
al exercises, is devotion in its infancy;
the virtue which, after a time it produ-
ces, is devotion in its maturity; the con-
templation of Deity is devotion at rest;
the execution of his commands is devo-
tion in action. Praise is religion in the
temple, or in the closet; industry, from
a sense of duty, is religion in the shop
or field; commercial integrity is reli-
gion in the mart; the communication
of consolation is religion in the chamber
of sickness; paternal instruction is reli-
gion at the hearth; judicial is religion
on the bench; patriotism is religion in
the public councils."

Gambling.—Most of our readers have
heard of the officer, who having lost all
his money at play, received assistance
from a friend, on condition that he
would never afterwards touch a card or
a dice; but a few weeks after he was
found in an out-house drawing straws
with a brother gambler, for hundreds
of pounds.

The most harmless species of gamb-
ling, which we have ever witnessed, we
believe to be peculiar to the blacks in
Cuba. Many of these stout, hearty,
good-humored fellows, daily collect a-

bout the quay in Havana, waiting for
employment; and gambling for segars,
for they are inveterate smokers, forms
one of their most favorite amusements.
Two parties challenge each other, and
each lies down in separate places, three
or more segars, forming a figure resem-
bling a triangle; they then withdraw a
few paces, and eagerly watch their res-
pective piles. The owner of the pile
on which a fly first alights is entitled to
the whole.—Ereter News Letter.

POLITICAL.

To the National Republican Citizens of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your Delegates
to the Convention, now assembled in
this city, have, in addition to the duties
more directly assigned to them, deemed
it a fit opportunity to interchange
opinions, as to the organization and
proceedings of the party within their
own state. Conscious of the purity of
their principles and of the high charac-
ter of the candidates whom they have
presented to the nation, the National
Republican party have hitherto relied
too implicitly upon the claims which
were thus created upon the patriotism
of the country, and neglected the effi-
cient organization essential to the tri-
umph of the best cause. We therefore
respectfully call your attention to the
following resolutions, passed by the
National Republican Convention, now
assembled, and earnestly invoke a com-
pliance with their recommendations:

"RESOLVED, That Central Corresponding
Committees be provisionally appointed in the
several states, and that it be recommended
that Committees be organized throughout the
country for the purpose of insuring co-operation,
and of advancing the general interests of
the National Republican party.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the
Young Men of the National Republican party,
to hold a Convention in the City of Wash-
ington, on the first Monday in May."

You will have observed, fellow citi-
zens, that in conjunction with the dele-
gates from the other States of the Union
represented in this Convention, we have placed in nomination for the
Offices of President and Vice Presi-
dent of the United States, HENRY
CLAY of Kentucky, and JOHN SER-
GEANT of Pennsylvania.

Believing that you will unanimously
concur with the Convention in their es-
timate of the services, talents and vir-
tues of those illustrious citizens; your
delegates have deemed it expedient to
recommend to you to assemble in your
respective counties and Senatorial dis-
tricts and elect a number of delegates,
equal to the number of Senators and
Representatives each county and dis-
trict may have in the general assembly,
to meet, in convention, at Harrisburg, on
the LAST TUESDAY OF MAY
NEXT, for the purpose of nominating
an electoral ticket to be supported by
the party, at the ensuing presidential e-
lection, and of taking into consideration
such measures, in relation to the state offi-
ces, as shall be deemed necessary to ensure
the triumph of our principles. We ear-
nestly request a prompt compliance with
these recommendations.

Baltimore, Dec. 16th, 1831.

Robt. Burke,	W. A. V. Magaw,
Thos. M. Jolly,	Thomas M'Giffin,
Calvin Mason,	Anthony Taylor,
W. H. Dillingham,	Wash'n. Hopkins,
Jos. G. Clarkson,	Jno. B. Butler,
T. B. Coleman,	Nathl. Ewing,
Win. Lyon,	Samuel Alexander,
A. Jacock,	James Calhoun,
Th. Burnside,	Wm. Darling,
Josiah Randall,	Sharp D. Lewis,
R. Penn Smith,	Peter S. Michler.

NOMINATION OF MR. CLAY.—Mr.
Clay is now before the people as the
candidate of the National Republican
Convention, nominated by three-fourths
of the whole of the states of the Union,
for President of the United States.—
Now, then, does it become every man
who aspires to the name of National
Republican,—every man who would
purge himself of the suspicion of trea-
son, cowardice, or criminal apathy,—
every man who is more of a patriot than
a partizan, to be up and doing, to buck-
le on his armour, plant his foot firmly,
and put his soul into the contest. We
have run up the flag of Henry Clay, and
never shall it be hauled down while we
have an idea left to support it, and a sin-
ger to give record to the thought.—
The sound of this nomination will soon
reach the remotest sections of the Union,
and will rouse to hope and active
exertion, thousands and tens of thou-
sands, who have been timidly but an-
xiously waiting for some development
of energy & concert among our friends,
and who, on the first signal, will spring
forward to useful and efficient exertion.
We have heretofore had every thing to
fear, from the doubts and apprehensions
which have paralyzed, divided and dis-
couraged our party. Hereafter that
danger will no longer present itself;
while activity and union offer to us the
most glorious results. Let us be true
to ourselves—true to our cause and
candidate, and the days of misrule are
numbered, and beyond the dark edges
of surrounding clouds, we shall quickly
discern the sunny promise of a more
genial era.—Nat. Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the "Temperance Society of Gellingsburg and its Vicinity," at the Court house in Gellingsburg, on the 10th December, 1831, by DANIEL M. SMYER, Esq.—by request of the Society.

[Concluded from last week.]

We frequently hear the drunkard complaining of his misfortunes; (for by that mild epithet does he distinguish the consequences of actions at which angels weep, and even devils would b' u h;) and wondering why it is that all things prosper so ill with him. Let him make the following easy calculation, and I imagine we shall hear no more of his senseless railing at what he chooses to call his destiny. I will suppose that every man who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits, expends 12 cents for them daily. This would amount to \$45 624 in a year: a sum equal to the yearly interest of \$7500— and sufficient to pay the rent of a comfortable dwelling house. But there are many who expend two fold, and even ten fold this amount, to minister to their beastly propensity. Let him take into consideration, in connection with this, the loss of character, the waste of time, and the ruin of health; the loss of public confidence, and the consequent decline of business; the habits of neglect and inattention to business, which intemperance engenders; and the numerous mistakes, omissions, and impositions to which it exposes him: and the drunkard will be at no loss to account for the unpromising aspect of his affairs.

Intemperance impairs, and, if persisted in, eventually destroys the intellect. Beneath its influence, the fire of Genius loses more, and more of its warmth and brilliancy, and dies slowly, but surely away, until it is finally extinguished. Who has not seen how at the withering touch of this destroying demon, the firmest, most compact, and well ordered intellects have fallen to pieces, and been resolved into the disjointed and shapeless atoms that float in the brain of the maddened? True, it is alleged by some, that wine, by quickening the flow of the animal spirits, brightens the ideas, and evolves them in more rapid and brilliant succession. Alas! These transient flashes, like the lightning's fitful gleams, tend only to render more palpably manifest, the dark, dark night of vague stupidity that precedes and follows them; this false momentary gleam, serves but to light the dark and downward path that leads to the destruction of all the mind's noblest energies! And who, that has listened to the ribald jests, obscene witticisms, and licentious orgies of a Bacchanalian revel, would consider them an adequate compensation for the degradation of intellect and the profanation of decency which they involve? Their very exhibition proves that the mind has already lost one of its strongest stays—the power of regulating and controlling its own impulses in subservience to the dictates of sound sense and practical morality.

Nor is the voice of experience silent on this part of our subject. It has been stated, on unquestionable authority, that between one-fourth and one-third of the insane persons admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, became so through too free a use of ardent spirits. Newton, whose bold and grasping genius led him to investigate and teach to a wondering world, the laws which govern the wheeling planets and circling spheres, and for whose mathematical and well ordered mind no subject was either too vast or too minute—Locke, whose daring and adventurous intellect first sounded the depths of mind and explored the hitherto unknown regions of the understanding, with no other guide or compass than the acuteness and discrimination of his own conceptions, sensations, and perceptions—Sir William Jones, whose mind was a capacious reservoir of every thing curious in modern learning and ancient lore—and our own illustrious countryman, Franklin, at once the profound statesman, enlightened philosopher and skillful mechanician—were all remarkable for a temperate and even abstemious course of life. Does any one believe that additional excellence would have been imparted to Newton's "Principia," or Locke's admirable "Essay on the Understanding," had these distinguished individuals worshipped at the shrine of the Moloch of Intemperance? No; by keeping the brain clear and unclouded by the fumes of inebriety, they imparted alike clearness and perspicuity to their ideas. There is none of that flighty brilliancy about them, which we sometimes mark in the waning intellect of the votary of dissipation, even as a taper will sometimes emit a flash of more than usual brightness when just on the point of expiring; but in their longest and most elaborate inductions, there is a coherency of parts and consistency of design—a just adaptation of means to ends—very different from the wild, unstable, and momentary inspirations of the bottle.

It may not be amiss to glance, for a moment, at some of the inducements which are sometimes offered as apologies for their conduct by the intemperate.

Some have recourse to it to drown care and banish reflection. To such I would say, that the remedy is far worse than the disease. It is, (to use a homely saying) curing the itch, by scratching the skin off. Will it lighten the burden of care, or alleviate the poignancy of their reflections, to yield to a vice which their own consciences—the general sense of mankind, and the precepts of inspiration, unite to condemn? No: when the factitious excitement has subsided, and they are awakened from the delirium of intoxication, they will find that they have but infused another drop into their cup of bitterness: to the pangs they formerly endured, will now be added the sting of self-reproach: they will feel humbled and degraded in their own eyes: and to drown the maddening sense of this superadded torture, they will again seek to steep themselves in the oblivion of the bottle: and thus they go on from one degree to another, until at length

past cure, past hope—and "Society, grown weary of the load, Shakes her encumber'd lap, & casts them out."

Persons of a melancholy, hypochondriacal temperament are peculiarly subject to the operation of this cause.—Domestic afflictions, losses in business, and other similar causes, also drive many to this pernicious resource. Wretched delusion! Seeking to lose the remembrance of pain, they add fresh poignancy to their sufferings!

Others have recourse to exhilarations of the bottle, to supply the want of natural gaiety and vivacity. Self-convicted of dullness, they strive by this artificial stimulus, to force their minds to go on with those around them.

Such persons display not only an obtuseness of intellect, but a want of common sense, otherwise they would never jeopardize both body and soul for an object so little commensurate with the risk. Some, either from an irritable nervous temperament, or from a shameful bashfulness as alien to true modesty as vulgarity is to wit, quake and tremble like a convicted felon on his way to execution, when circumstances compel them to mingle in the circles of society, and have recourse to the bottle, in order, as they style it, to steady their nerves. I pity the man who cannot encounter his fellows without previously doing that which ought to render him ashamed to look any decent person in the face. He whose spirits ebb and flow under the periodical influence of the bottle, in like manner as the Moon is supposed to influence the tides, is but a poor acquisition to society, and might very well be dispensed with. Besides, he is pursuing the very course which will eventually shatter and ruin his nerves instead of strengthening them. There is no man so nervous as the drunkard.

Some are led to Intemperance, by the influence of a social, convivial, & without a thought less disposition. Such are the very materials out of which the Devil loves to manufacture drunkards. Such persons set out with the axiom, which has caused the ruin of many, that there is no harm in occasionally taking a social glass with a friend, provided one stops in time, and does not take too much. They enter on the scene of debauch with a fixed determination (as they fancy) to limit themselves to a certain quantity and to stop when they have arrived at a certain point. That point is attained: but seduced by the contagion of example, (for drunkenness is a contagious as well as a social vice) and excited by the liquor they have already quaffed, they go on drinking potations deep and strong, until they are as drunk as any of their beastly associates. With the ensuing morning come nausea, vertigo, and headache, qualms of the conscience and of the stomach; and with them come, too, sundry good resolutions of future abstinence. By the next evening, these qualms are gone; and with them, are fled, too, their praise-worthy resolutions. They resolve—fearless souls! to brave the penitence more, determining full surely to profit by the experience they have purchased, and refrain in season, this time. It is, I presume, needless to say, that this resolution, like the preceding, is made only to be broken. And thus they go on, resolving & re-resolving that each transgression shall be the last, and still transgressing; and, with each repetition of the dangerous indulgence, losing more and more of the inclination as well as the ability to withstand it, until at length, they cease to struggle, & yield willingly and unresistingly to the current that is hurrying them to destruction:— whilst Hell's caverns re-echo with the fierce laughter of exulting fiends, as they contemplate their victim speeding swiftly on to the consummation of his dark and fearful destiny!

It would be trespassing too much upon your patience, to enter into a minute analysis of the causes of this wide spreading evil. There is one however, deserving of notice, and which I must not pass: it is the needless multiplication of taverns, or rather licensed Grog-shops and Tipping-houses (for many of them are no better) in our land. It has been a subject of astonishment to foreigners travelling through our country, to witness the vast number of houses of this description, with which it abounds. Scarcely can you travel three miles on any of our public roads, without encountering one of these licensed pest-houses—

"Pass where we may, through city or thro' town,

Village or hamlet of this merry land,

every twentieth pace,

Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff

Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the sties

That law hath licensed, as makes Temperance

reel."

Having dwelt at such length upon the mischief, it remains that we, in a few words, should point out the remedy. This we say, consists in a total extermination from the use of ardent spirits. Nothing short of this will be found an adequate and efficacious remedy.

I am aware that it has been contended by many, that the moderate use of ardent spirits is not injurious: that it is only the excessive use, which is prejudicial. But is this so? Chemical analysis and physiological science prove, that in very few cases, are ardent spirits, taken in any quantity, beneficial to the system; and even in those, only when taken on the same footing that other medicines are administered. This is the opinion of every scientific man of the medical profession, who has investigated the subject: and are their opinions to be out-weighted by the crude fancies, whims, and perchance prejudices, of every dram-drinker? Moreover, the moderate use, is too apt to lead men into excess, by imperceptible degrees. The process may be more or less rapid in different individuals; but the result is sure. Every drunkard was once a moderate drinker. No one was ever born a drunkard, or deliberately designed to become a drunkard. The only security consists in entire abstinence. But how is this to be attained? The means are found in the institution of Temperance Societies. Let the orderly, respectable, and temperate portion of the community, unite in these voluntary associations, for the purpose of suppressing intemperance by discouraging the use of ardent spirits. Let such a bias and direction be given to public opinion, as to render it not only disgraceful to be seen drunk, but also, discreditable to be seen drinking. Thus, and thus only, can you drive ardent spirits out of circulation, and consign them to their proper and legitimate place, the shelves of the Apothecary. The true aim and proper scope of Temperance Societies, are not so much to reclaim the habitual drunkard, as to arrest the career of those who are in danger of becoming such. The confirmed sot is, perhaps, irreclaimable by any thing short of a miracle. But the moderate drinker, who has not yet

ing towards it, is an object that demands all our aid and claims all our sympathies. And, let me say to those who are associated with me in this noble cause, that if, by your influence and exertions, we can succeed in checking one votary of intemperance in his dark and perilous career, and restore him to respectability, and return him, reclaimed and regenerated, to the wife, the children, or the parents who have long and bitterly mourned over his degeneracy, it will be a rich reward for all our sacrifices: and in any case, we may be assured of one compensation, which is dependent neither upon success or disappointment. The smiles of an approving conscience. Should disappointment however over our prospects, and the rank breath of calumny dim

The government may or may not do its duty by the Polish refugees; but the Polish Committee, organized here many months since, under the presidency of Gen. Lafayette, will persevere in its exertions on behalf of Poland and her brave defenders. Already has that committee sent agents to the frontiers, for the purpose of administering relief to the refugees as they arrive, and of enabling all who may wish to proceed to Paris to travel thither. Nor is this benevolence confined to the French committee; the citizens of the United States, at present in Paris, organized

the brightness of our glorious cause, let this consideration fan the flickering flame of hope, and gild the gathering gloom of despair. But the present aspect of our cause does not justify the language of despondency. Already, within the contracted sphere of our own operations, there has been a very sensible diminution effected in the consumption of ardent spirits: whilst every post brings us the most gratifying and animating accounts of the onward and successful march of the champions of Temperance. In many sections of the country, the circulation of ardent spirits has been almost wholly arrested. The votary of intemperance no longer pays his vows to his God openly, in the face of day, as though he gloried in his shame; but, by the irresistible force of public opinion, he is constrained to offer them up in secret and by stealth; or, if he has the hardihood to brave public sentiment, you may see the cowardly

blush of conscious guilt, crimson his bloated visage. The drunkard is now regarded with loathing and disgust, as a monster too vile to be admitted within the purview of civilized society. So let it be. If he is so lost to shame and hardened in guilt, as to be inaccessible to the voice of reason, entreaty, and remonstrance, let him feel that there is a remedial principle in society, which will not be defied with impunity. Let him feel himself, what he really is, a degraded, isolated being; an object of contempt and abhorrence;—a fit subject for the unerring finger of scorn to point at. And now, in conclusion, let me, in the name of humanity, in the name of public order, the conservation of the general welfare, and every thing that is or ought to be dear to you, make the appeal to one and all of you, no longer to content yourselves with remaining in a state of doubtful neutrality, which, whatever you may think, is not altogether devoid of guilt and responsibility; but to come forward openly, manfully, & honestly, and contribute your aid and record your approbation of this noblest of causes.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

News have been received from Europe five days later than our former dates.

We see nothing in the papers that indicates a better state of feelings in England; riots and burnings are noted from almost every quarter. Immense losses are recorded from that mode of discussing political questions.

Although some papers express a belief that there are no cases of cholera in Sunderland, others declare that several cases do exist.

It is said that France will have to give up her Algerine conquest. In the French Chamber of Peers, the peerage bill is to be carried by a new creation of members.

Polish patriots are flocking to Paris and London; & a proclamation has been issued, in which it is intimated that they should seek an asylum in America.

Troubles have broken out in Germany; the king of Wurtemberg has issued a proclamation, censuring the freedom of the press.

An order from the English government, to detain the vessels fitted out for Don Pedro's expedition against Don Miguel, had created a strong sensation in London. A great number of men had been enlisted for the service, principally among pensioned soldiers from the British army, being still able-bodied men. Depots were established in various parts for receiving these recruits.

A Paris letter of the 4th, from the correspondent of the Morning Herald, says,

Within these few days there have arrived here many of the Poles most distinguished in the late struggle for liberty. Among others are M. M. Niemcewiski, late Vice Governor; Morawski, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Professor Lelewel. It was said that the last mentioned individual, intending for the future to confine himself to literary pursuits, had taken up his residence in that quarter of Paris so uninviting to all but the student or the scholar—the Pays Latin. He has for that choice, however, other motives, and has not ceased to feel that his country still demands his exertions. In order to watch over the interests of Poland, and those of their brethren in exile, the Poles at present in Paris propose establishing here a permanent National Committee, of which M. Lelewel will, in all probability, be the President. Under the direction of that Committee, it is proposed that the Polish soldiers, as they reach France, shall be regimented; and to comply with the provisions of the recruitment law of France, which directs that none but a Frenchman shall be a French soldier, it is proposed that a motion be made in the Chamber for naturalizing all the Poles who shall reach France. This sweeping proposition may, perhaps, be opposed by government, on the ground of its tending to displease the other powers of Europe;—but there is a precedent for it—namely, that of the regiment of Hohenlohe, every man of which was declared a French citizen, some 13 or 14 months ago, for the admirable conduct displayed by them, on the receipt of the news of the rising of

the horse could be stopped. She met with no further mishap than the lengthening of her ride without an equal ratio with the heightening of her fright.

Slavery and Mob.—At Macon, Georgia, on the 15th Nov a mob collected around the house of a Mr. J. Lamb, took him forcibly out, tarred and feathered him, poured oil on his head and set fire to it, rode him on a rail, and ducked him, because he was a subscriber of, and received the Liberator, a newspaper printed at Boston, advocating the abolishment of Slavery!!

MILTON, (N. C.) Dec. 21, 1831.

Another instance of remarkable Longevity.—In our paper of the 5th instant we published an account of a man now living in Rackingham county, who had attained to the age of 117 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle, died in this county, on Wednesday the 8th instant, supposed to be one hundred and twenty three years of age. She was likewise born in the lower part of the state of Virginia, but has been a resident of this county for nearly seventy years. She has grand children who are three score and ten years old.

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A rather singular occurrence took place a few days ago. A horse and sleigh were left standing in front of the Washington Hotel—when the horse took fright and ran directly up Central Street at the top of his speed; on the way he was met by two ladies in another sleigh, one of whom became frightened and in attempting to leap out, landed directly into the sleigh drawn by the frightened horse, and was carried to the top of Chapel Hill before

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The State executive is also advised to disregard and repel any and every mandate issuing from the Supreme Court, or invasion from whatever source it arises, contravening the execution of the sentence of the State courts, in criminal cases. Quite dignified and bold!

The Gold Region.—A bill is in progress in the Senate of Georgia, (says the Recorder,) to lay out the Gold Region in the lands at present occupied by the Cherokees, into small lots, and to dispose of the same by a separate lottery. Every white male of the age of 18 years and upwards, who has been a citizen of the state—years, and all widows and families of orphans of like residence, to be entitled to draw. We may understand from this bill, the excellent reasons Georgia had for expelling the Cherokees. Another bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is expected to pass the Senate of Georgia, for the immediate survey and occupancy of the Cherokee Territory.

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Religious communities of men are not authorized, although many exist in different parts of France, containing about 20,000—making the whole personnel de clerge Catholique in France, 121,125.

this day a co-operating committee with the same objects, and have already raised a fund for that purpose, amounting to no less a sum than 80,000 francs. (3,200 pounds). This committee, of which the President is Mr. Law, and the Secretary, Edmund Compay, have added to their number a distinguished native of Poland, M. Leonard Chodzki, the historian of the Polish Legion in the service of France. Thus you see that although Poland is for the moment conquered, the brave men who fought for her, and who are, in consequence, exiles from their native land, will not be allowed to perish, even though the government of France may deem it expedient to refuse them political rights. Will the British public leave to the citizens of France, and of the United States, all the honor of solacing in their misfortunes the heroes of Ostrolenska?

Various Matters.

The Poor.—If ever there was a time when the poor demanded our sympathies, and had special claims upon our benevolence, it is this present. When we remember how hardly they who have a sufficiency of the necessities of life, or of the means of procuring them, can find fuel for their fires places, we involuntarily ask, what is to become of the poor? Alas, verily, what is to become of the poor!

Will the rich ask themselves the question? Will they who have in abundance, give of their superfluities? Will he of an hundred thousand, give to him who has naught? Shall the fountains of charity be locked up in ice, when so many are perishing for lack of a draught of their reviving waters? Smite the rock, ye that are clothed in purple and fine linen! ye that feed fat on the manna of this world! Live that drink of the fruit of the vineyard! ye that eat of the fatted ox, and sleep on beds of down! smite the rock, and let the stream gush forth!

Stay not to count the cost,—pause not to weigh claims, tarry not to consider the expediency of your charity,—but give—freely—bountifully—and He who giveth all things, will return three-fold into your garner.

Boston Transcript.

A gang of eleven young thieves has been arrested in Philadelphia on various charges of stealing. Of these four are females. The oldest of the gang is not more than 19 years of age, the youngest not more than 14 years.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. Niles, in a note appended to an article on the subject of protecting manufactures, makes the following remarks:

"It is not worth while to mince the word—I regard that American merchant as a sheer knave, who calls upon the U. States to protect him in his pursuits, and guard his ship and her cargo at the cannon's mouth, that he may profit on his capital—and denies a right in the government of the U. States to protect weavers, hatters and shoemakers, peacefully employing their capital, which is labor; (the source of all capital,) at home, by which their wives and little ones are fed and clothed. If these 'free trade' merchants are gods, let them show their patents—let them fight their own battles—let them protect themselves. If a piracy happens at sea; though it affects property only, a vessel of war goes off with a hurrah to catch the villains!—but if a fraud is committed at the custom house, by which the property of a Manufacturer is spoiled, no sensibility is roused, and the gentleman who commits it has credit for his sagacity—perhaps, even for his penitence!"

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U. S. Gaz.

CINCINNATI.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser concludes a very interesting account of the rapid growth of that city, with the following paragraphs:

"We find we have omitted to mention two churches, a Methodist and a Baptist, the former very large, making twenty-four or five in this city, and though last not least, a large and elegant Theatre is in progress, and expected to be finished and opened on the 4th of July next.

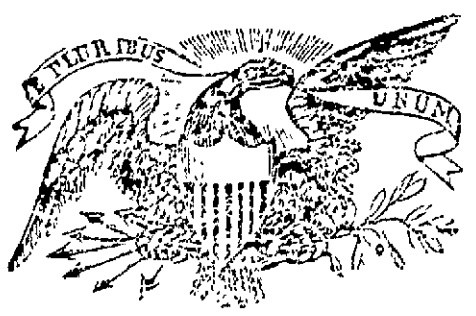
Both the capital and commerce of our city have doubled in the last two years. The produce of the Hog, by which we mean Pork, Lard, and Bacon, sent from this city the last twelve months, is little, if any, short of one million seven hundred thousand dollars; add to which the large amount of Flour, Whiskey, Wood, Beeswax, Feathers, Butter, Apples, and numerous other articles, all of which are annually increasing in quantity, and must continue to do so until they double, treble, & quadruple their present amount; and the prosperity of our city, and its unparalleled increase, are easily accounted for.

The population of this city is now over thirty thousand, with a fair prospect of doubling in the next, as it has in the last five years; which will give 60,000 in 1836. After that, if it should double in ten years, it will give 120,000 in 1846; then double in twenty years, and it will have a population in 1866, of 240,000! that is, in thirty-five years from this time—previous to which the hills that surround our city will, in all probability, be adorned, among other splendid edifices, with the Capitol and Presidential Palace of the United States. Why not? When the mountain refused to go to Mahomed, Mahomed went to the mountain; and when we refuse to go to the East, the East will be obliged to play Mahomed, and come to us. To suppose that this state of things will happen, within the period stated, is merely by the past, and the present, judging of the future.

We have headed this article "Cincinnati Against the World!" and we defy the place to be pointed out in this, or any other country, where a population of equal numbers has produced, not the same quantity of improvement in one year, but half as much!"

Michigan.—The increase of population in this territory during the past season, is estimated at 20,000, and it is supposed that the entire population is now little short of 47,000. Gov. Porter may, in his second proclamation, claim credit to his "administration" for this improvement, with as much propriety as Genl Jackson arrogates to himself the merit of paying off the National debt.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 180—27 of Consumption of the lungs, thirteen of Influenza, six found dead, and twelve children of the Scarlet fever.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, Jan. 3.

"CLAY, LIBERTY, AND UNION!"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SARGENT, of Pa.

Those persons who have in charge Positions to the Legislature for a Rail-Road from Gettysburg to the head-waters of the Monocacy, are requested to deliver them to J. B. McPherson, Gettysburg Bank, as soon as possible, that they may be forwarded to Harrisburg.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Friday last until this morning. Nothing of consequence has been transacted in either House since our last paper.

The Legislature of this State will re-assemble this day.

It is understood, that of the higher appointments made by the President of the U. States during the recess of Congress, those of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, and Mr. Attorney General Tappan, have been confirmed by the Senate; and that the residue have not yet been acted upon.—*Nat. Int.*

The State of Georgia has abolished the system of Penitentiary punishment within her limits. The bill for that purpose passed both branches of the Legislature, a few days ago, by large majorities.—*Id.*

This December has been marked, thus far, by a greater degree of mortality, than any previous one within our memory; we hear more of it in the city where bills of mortality are regularly published—but the obituary columns of our country papers are proportionately distinguished by records of deaths. We find the following in the Liverpool, Perry county, Mercury of last week.

The severity of the weather has been productive of disease to an alarming extent in our neighborhood, and within three weeks past there has been more cases of mortality than has occurred in the same period of time, within the compass of our recollection.

The experience of most of our readers will bear painful testimony to the general application of the above remark.
U. S. Gaz.

WHEELING, Dec. 24.
The mercury in the Thermometer, (F.) on Sunday morning last, stood at 16 degrees below 0—which was 10 degrees colder than the coldest day last winter.

In Nashville, Tenn. on the 8th inst. the snow was eight inches deep, a greater depth than had been known for twenty years. The weather, as with us, was uncommonly cold. The mercury at 6°.

COLUMBIA, Tenn. Dec. 6.
The Weather.—For the last week we have had very severe weather. The ground has been covered with snow to the depth of nine inches, and promises so for some time yet. Sleighing has become a fashionable amusement here, where a sleigh was never before seen.

The Weather.—The thermometer stood at Quebec, on the morning of the 14th ult. at 10 degrees below zero.—At Montreal on the same day, it ranged from 10 to 12 below zero. At Boston, Thursday week was the coldest day of the season; at 8 o'clock, A. M. the mercury was down to zero—at 12 it stood 6 degrees above. The Norridgewock Journal, Me. says, that on Tuesday morning at sunrise, the mercury stood at twenty degrees below zero.

Curious Accident.—Four horses attached to a stage, ran off last week in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. They ran at a furious speed towards the Delaware, and the driver in attempting to turn them into Bank alley, was thrown from his box clear through the window of a glass and crockery store. About three hundred dollars worth of property was destroyed and the driver came off without injury, save a few cuts and bruises.

POLAND.
We copy from the Times of the 8th Nov. the following invitation, which is in the course of signature, by the most distinguished Polish patriots in France and England, addressed to the Polish people. It is couched in pure language and breathes a determination worthy of the gallant men from whom it proceeds, and the noble race to whom it is directed. They seem determined not to become the slaves of the Autocrat, but to seek, in our congenial soil, an asylum, where they may wait more propitious days.

Address to the Poles, by their Countrymen in England and France.

Poles!—Confident in the enlightened spirit of the age, and in the sanctity of your cause, you rose to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. The world, in astonishment, has witnessed your achievements; but nations whom honor, duty, and even interest, commanded to

assist you, have pusillanimously betrayed the common cause. Future ages will show how base was their conduct, how short sighted their policy. The contest is at an end: the sword of the autocrat has triumphed. Europe, by her callous indifference to your misfortune, participates in the unhallowed act.—Poland is no more: erased from the list of nations, she is doomed anew to a long slavery.

Countrymen!—What can we expect from the conqueror? His rage and fury we have already defied, and if an unexpected effort of humanity should attempt to spare our sufferings, feelings of patriotism would be more deeply wounded than they have ever been by every cruelty and torture formerly devised to suppress them; for what, short of the independence of Poland, can satisfy men who have sworn to die for her freedom?

Poles!—You have hitherto done all that became a great and noble nation.—You have spared no sacrifice to attain your great object: thousands of your brave brethren have already sealed with their blood their great compact with Heaven to die for their country. But if the sword of the enemy has spared our lives, let us remember that we are bound to devote every hour that remains to us to emulate the heroes that have fallen, and whose honor and glory are our most sacred trust. No inducement of fortune, rank, or interest shall betray us into an act unworthy of our most solemn vows: these must be guarded as spotless as the name of Pole, which will henceforward be left to Europe as that of patriotism and devotion.

Poles!—Let us leave that wretched country, now no more our own, though soaked with the best blood of her defenders—let us leave Europe, a heartless spectator of our struggle and our despair. America is the only country worthy of affording an asylum to men who have sacrificed every thing for freedom; there Poland will be enshrined in our hearts, and Heaven will perhaps bless our devotion.

It is stated in the Newbern N. C. Spectator, that the President has complied with the request of the Ladies, and ordered a company of the United States troops to march for that place. Without debating, says the editor, the necessity of the measure, or discussing the Ladies' want of confidence in the prowess of their natural protectors, implied in the application, we cannot but applaud the ready courtesy of the President.

Among the delegates at Washington from the Cherokee Nation, is Mr. Boudinot, the editor of the Phoenix—he will visit Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, with a view of making known the situation and wants of his fellow-citizens.

The grand jury of the District of East Florida have recommended the passage of a law imposing a heavy penalty, by fine and imprisonment, on all editors, publishers or circulators of certain seditious papers, introduced in the territory. They also recommend a law prohibiting the assembling of persons of color, either free or slaves, for religious purposes, except at regular places of worship where they can receive proper instruction from white ministers of the gospel; and further, that free negroes be prohibited from entering the territory under any pretence.

A grand jury at Mobile have made a presentment the same as the last mentioned, and ask for such a law as will either secure by severe and penal sanction, the general good conduct of those free negroes, who have already acquired a residence, or else tend to expel them entirely.—*Balt. Repub.*

The Pension List.—The Report from the Pension Office states the number of revolutionary pensioners on the rolls of the department, on the 17th day of October, 1831, to be 11,876, and that of invalid pensioners to be 3,868. Total 14,744.

The amount of warrants issued during the year 1831 for the payment of revolutionary pensioners, is \$1,095,632 78, and for invalid pensioners, \$168,512 10. Total \$1,264,144 88.

The number dropped from the list by death, and the operation of the act of March 3d, 1819, is, of revolutionary pensioners, 375; of invalids 72. Total 447.

The Rev. Sidney Smith, in his speech at the Taunton [Eng.] meeting, said that the attempt of the House of Lords, to stop the progress of reform, reminded him of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington, during the great storm at Sidmouth, in 1824. The tide rose to an incredible height: the waves rushed into the houses; and every thing was threatened with destruction. In the midst of the fearful commotion of the elements, Dame Partington, who lived upon the sea beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mop and patterns, trundling her mop and sweeping out the sea water, and vigorously pushing back the Atlantic. The Atlantic was roused, and so was Mrs. Partington; but the contest was unequal.—The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington.—She was excellent at a shop or puddle, but she could do nothing with the tempest.

5000 tons of coal are frozen up in the canals, within 50 miles of Philadelphia.

Baltimore Prices Current.			
Flour,	5 12	Out,	45 to 50
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05	Whiskey,	28
Corn,	65	Plaster,	4 00
Rye,	85	Feathers,	59

THE REV. JOHN N. HOFFMAN.
On the 15th ult. by the Rev. John Hoffman, Mr. Samuel Hawk, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Maria Bongartner, of Adams county.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. John Herbst, Mr. John Malley, to Miss Susanna Johns—both of Strabon township.

DIED.
On Tuesday evening last, Mr. D. G. Bannerman, of this borough, in the 49th year of his age. He has left a large family. Mr. Bannerman was a native of Dantzig, in Prussia, and emigrated to this country a year or two since.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.
We have this morning the painful task of announcing the death of STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq. banker of this city, who died yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. Girard was, we believe, a native of Bordeaux, in France, and, at a very early period, he embraced a sea-faring life. He came to this country a considerable time before the American revolution, and resided in this city for upwards of fifty years.

Up to the year 1811, Mr. Girard was exclusively engaged in commerce, which he pursued with unwearied and successful industry. But when the Congress of that year committed an act of almost political suicide, by destroying the charter of the Old Bank of the United States, or what amounted to the same thing, refused to renew it, Mr. Girard purchased the building which belonged to the institution, and commenced the business of a banker. The liberality and good faith with which he conducted the banking establishment, and the immense benefit he thereby afforded to commerce, are well known to this community. Of late years, Mr. Girard has improved and embellished this city by a vast number of elegant and substantial buildings. In the year 1793, when the yellow fever first made its appearance and spread its ravages through the city, Mr. Girard was a constant attendant at Bush Hill Hospital, regardless of personal danger, attending the sick and dying, and using his best efforts to stay the raging pestilence.

Mr. Girard has left the largest fortune, perhaps, in the new world. In what manner he has disposed of it, is, of course, not known. His loss will be deeply felt by the city, particularly by the commercial part of the community.
U. S. Gaz.

Much speculation has been indulged relative to the Will of the late Mr. GIRARD. Yesterday it was understood that the disposition of a portion of the great estate was known—the report corresponds nearly with the following, from the Chronicle:

"It is generally received, as a certain fact, that he has left two millions, with directions to apply more, should this sum prove insufficient, for the establishment of a great Public School, for this city and county, to be built on his land, at the first turnpike gate on the Ridge Road, forty-five acres in extent. This institution is said to be endowed with all his real estate in this district. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars is bequeathed to the State of Pennsylvania, to be subscribed to the Danville and Pottsville Rail-Road; whether or not with a condition for the release of the collateral inheritance tax, we have not heard. These provisions are spoken of as certainly existing in the will; and it is also ascertained that the affairs of the Bank are to be wound up at once.

It is said that there is a bequest of half a million for improving the docks and the eastern front of the city; that there are no legacies to individuals exceeding ten thousand dollars each, except one of twenty and one of fifty thousand dollars. The testator's Louisiana estate is reported to have been so left that one half is to be disposed of at New Orleans, and the other half here; and it is affirmed that not more than two or three hundred thousand dollars is to go out of this country. We hear the whole amount of the estate is estimated to-day at six millions, but there can be no certainty on this point.

The executors are Messrs. Timothy Paxson, Thos. P. Cope, John Barclay, Joseph Roberts, & Wm. J. Duane.—*Id.*

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of January inst. on the premises.

A Tract of Land,
Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES
and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,
a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence—the remainder covered with excellent timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by JACOB FICKES, & } Adm's.
PETER H. SMITH. }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3. ts

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

THE FIRST CLASS (FOR 1832) OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 14th of Jan
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$12,000	41	100
1 5,000	51	50
1 1,270	51	30
5 1,000	102	20
5 500	102	15
10 300	1530	8
20 200	11475	4

Tickets, \$4, Halves, \$2,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26,

27 49 34 50 16 58 57 39 53

27-40-49—A PRIZE OF \$200,
Sold at Clarkson's.

20-11-26—A Prize of

\$1,000,

IN CLASS 24,
Sold to a Gentleman of Gettysburg.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

231 ACRES

of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House,

a Stone Snake House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never-failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to Alexander Majors, near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

Jan. 3. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

A	Joseph Latshaw 2
B	Eve Lawver
C	Christian Lahman
D	Margaret Lockart.
E	M
F	Sarah McPherson
G	Rev. D. McConaughy
H	Robert A. McPherson
I	John Mertzigar
J	Alice McCreary
K	Henry Meyers
L	George Meyers
M	Thomas Meloy.
N	Elijah Peal
O	George Plank.
P	R
Q	Felix Roberts
R	Jesse Russell.
S	S
T	Philip Sharp 2
U	Rev. Peter Saum
V	Anthony Strausbaugh
W	G. R. Smith
X	Dr. Henry Smyser
Y	Jacob Saum
Z	Peter Schlosser or
	Catharine Bender
	Elizabeth Sheats
	Michael Strausbaugh
	Peter Strausbaugh
	John Stallsmith
	Peter Sholl
	Catharine Supp
	Molly Smith
	Henry Sheet.
	T
	Adam Tauney
	The Judges of the
	Court of Common
	Plains of Adams co.
	U
	Ann Underwood.
	V
	Albert Vandyeke
	G. Vanorsdallen.
	W
	James L. Walker
	Nicholas Wiernan
	Nathan Wright
	Henry Walter
	Catharine Williams
	Nancy Wray
	Mary Weaver
	John Wallace
	Joseph Wharf
	Thomas Webb or
	John Zeigler.
	Z
	Lutheran German Ma-George Zolly 3
	Samuel Zeigler.
	WM. W. BELL, P. M.
	Jan. 3. 3t

Col. Alex. Campbell

Chester Case

David Cook

Wm. Cromwell

Joseph Coshun.

D

James Duffin

Messrs. Duncan & Ma-

hon

Catharine Delap

John Dittenhafer

John Dickson, Esq.

John B. Davis.

E

Frederick Ebert

E

Rob't or David Fletcher

er

J. H. Fletcher

Samuel Forney.

G

Wm. Garvin

John Gilbert

Wm. Gibbs

James Gregory

H

David Heagy 2

George Hosler

Rev. E. L. Hazellus

Charles Harts

John C. Houghtelin

George Heagy, Sen.

Jacob Heck

Eve Hoffman

K

Thomas Kuny

Thompson King

Andrew Kerrigan.

L

Lutheran German Ma-George Zolly 3

Samuel Zeigler.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg,

Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832

Archibald Armstrong

Messrs. Wallis & Biggs

Joseph Knuffman

Daniel Brown

John Koonz

John Leonard

Andrew Lohr

Peter Myers

George Myers

Elizabeth Miller

D. N. Mahon, Esq.

Messrs. A. & W. C.

McConaugh

Sanna J. Orens

Stephen Packard 2

George Snow

Henry Schleifer

Andrew Sheder

Magdalena Semple

Richard Stewart

George Shafer

David Vingling

Frederick Vingling.

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January inst. on the premises.

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

137 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Dou-

ble Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, } Adm's.

JOHN DIETRICK, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3. ts

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale

Dealers, and Retailers of

Foreign Merchandize.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term

TEMPERANCE.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity," at the Court house in Gettysburg, on the 10th December, 1831, by DANIEL M. SMYER, Esq.—by request of the Society.

[Concluded from last week.]

We frequently hear the drunkard complaining of his misfortunes; (for by that mild epithet does he distinguish the consequences of actions at which angels weep, and even fiends would blu h:) and wondering why it is that all things prosper so ill with him. Let him make the following easy calculation, and I imagine we shall hear no more of his senseless railing at what he chooses to call his destiny. I will suppose that every man who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits, expends 12½ cents for them daily. This would amount to \$45 62½ in a year: a sum equal to the yearly interest of \$760—and sufficient to pay the rent of a comfortable dwelling house. But there are many who expend twofold, and even ten fold this amount, to minister to their beastly propensity. Let him take into consideration, in connection with this, the loss of character, the waste of time, and the ruin of health; the loss of public confidence, and the consequent decline of business; the habits of neglect and inattention to business, which intemperance engenders; and the numberless mistakes, omissions, and impositions to which it exposes him: and the drunkard will be at no loss to account for the unpromising aspect of his affairs.

Intemperance impairs, and, if persisted in, eventually destroys the intellect. Beneath its influence, the fire of Genius loses more and more of its warmth and brilliancy, and dies slowly, but surely away, until it is finally extinguished. Who has not seen how at the withering touch of this destroying demon, the firmest, most compact, and well ordered intellects have fallen to pieces, and been resolved into the disjointed and shapeless atoms that float in the brain of the maniac? True, it is alleged by some, that wine, by quickening the flow of the animal spirits, brightens the ideas, and evolves them in more rapid and brilliant succession. Alas! These transient flashes, like the lightning's fitful gleams, tend only to render more palpably manifest, the dark, dark night of vague stupidity that precedes and follows them; this false momentary gleam, serves but to light the dark and downward path that leads to the destruction of all the mind's noblest energies! And who, that has listened to the ribald jests, obscene witticisms, and licentious orgies of a Bacchanalian revel, would consider them an adequate compensation for the degradation of intellect and the profanation of decency which they involve? Their very exhibition proves that the mind has already lost one of its strongest stays—the power of regulating and controlling its own impulses in subservience to the dictates of sound sense and practical morality.

Nor is the voice of experience silent on this part of our subject. It has been stated, on unquestionable authority, that between one-fourth and one-third of the insane persons admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, became so through too free a use of ardent spirits. Newton, whose bold and grasping genius led him to investigate and teach to a wondering world, the laws which govern the wheeling planets and circling spheres, and for whose mathematical and well ordered mind no subject was either too vast or too minute—Locke, whose daring and adventurous intellect first sounded the depths of mind and explored the thitherto unknown regions of the understanding, with no other guide or compass than the acuteness and discrimination of his own conceptions, sensations, and perceptions—Sir William Jones, whose mind was a capacious reservoir of every thing curious in modern learning and ancient lore—and our own illustrious countryman, Franklin, at once the profound statesman, enlightened philosopher and skillful mechanic—were all remarkable for a temperate and even abstemious course of life. Does any one believe that additional excellence would have been imparted to Newton's "Principia," or Locke's admirable "Essay on the Understanding," had these distinguished individuals worshipped at the shrine of the Moloch of Intemperance? No; by keeping the brain clear and unclouded by the fumes of inebriety, they imparted alike clearness and perspicuity to their ideas. There is none of that flighty brilliancy about them, which we sometimes mark in the waning intellect of the votary of dissipation, even as a taper will sometimes emit a flash of more than usual brightness when just on the point of expiring; but in their longest and most elaborate inductions, there is a coherency of parts and consistency of design—a just adaptation of means to ends—very different from the wild, mutable, and momentary inspirations of the bottle.

It may not be amiss to glance, for a moment, at some of the inducements which are sometimes offered as apologies for their conduct by the intemperate:—

Some have recourse to it to drown care and banish reflection. To such I would say, that the remedy is far worse than the disease. It is, (to use a homely saying) curing the itch, by scratching the skin off. Will it lighten the burden of care, or alleviate the pangs of their reflections, to yield to a vice which their own consciences—the general sense of mankind, and the precepts of inspiration, unite to condemn? No; when the factitious excitement has subsided, and they awaken from the delirium of intoxication, they will find that they have but infused another drop into their cup of bitterness; to the pangs they formerly endured, will now be added the sting of self-reproach; they will feel humbled and degraded in their own eyes; and to drown the maddening sense of this superadded torture, they will again seek to steep themselves in the oblivion of the bottle: and thus they go on from one degree to another, until at length they sink into confirmed irremediable rags, past cure, past hope—and

"Society, grown weary of the lead, Shakes her encumber'd lap, and casts them out."

Persons of a melancholy, hypochondriacal temperament are peculiarly subject to the operation of this cause.—Domestic afflictions, losses in business, and other similar causes, also drive many to this pernicious resource. Wretched delusion! Seeking to lose the remembrance of pain, they add fresh poignancy to their sufferings!

Others have recourse to exhilarations of the bottle, to supply the want of natural gaiety and vivacity. Self-convicted of dullness, they strive, by this artificial stimulus, to force their spirits to keep pace with those around them.

Such persons display not only an obtuseness of intellect, but a want of common sense, or otherwise they would never jeopardize both body and soul for an object so little commensurate with the risk. Some, either from an irritable nervous temperament, or from a sheepish bashfulness as alien to true modesty as vulgarity is to wit, quake and tremble like a convicted felon on his way to execution, when circumstances compel them to mingle in the circles of society, and have recourse to the bottle, in order, as they style it, to steady their nerves. I pity the man who cannot encounter his fellows without previously doing that which ought to render him ashamed to look any decent person in the face. He whose spirits ebb and flow under the periodical influence of the bottle, in like manner as the Moon is supposed to influence the tides, is but a poor acquisition to society, and might very well be dispensed with. Besides, he is pursuing the very course which will eventually shatter and ruin his nerves instead of strengthening them. There is no man so nervous as the drunkard.

Some are led to Intemperance, by the influence of a social, convivial, & withal a thoughtless disposition. Such are the very materials out of which the Devil loves to manufacture drunkards. Such persons set out with the axiom, which has caused the ruin of many, that there is no harm in occasionally taking a social glass with a friend, provided one stops in time, and does not take too much. They enter on the scene of debauch with a fixed determination (as they fancy) to limit themselves to a certain quantity and to stop when they have arrived at a certain point. That point is attained: but seduced by the contagion of example, (for drunkenness is a contagious as well as a social vice) and excited by the liquor they have already quaffed, they go on drinking potations deep and strong, until they are as drunk as any of their beastly associates. With the ensuing morning come nausea, vertigo, and head-ache, quailms of the conscience and of the stomach; and with them come, too, sundry good resolutions of future abstinence. By the next evening, these qualms are gone; and with them, are fled, too, their praise-worthy resolutions. They resolve—fearless souls! to brave the peril once more; determining full surely to profit by the experience they have purchased, and refrain in season, this time. It is, I presume, needless to say, that this resolution, like the preceding, is made only to be broken. And thus they go on, resolving & re-resolving that each transgression shall be the last, and still transgressing; and, with each repetition of the dangerous indulgence, losing more and more of the inclination as well as the ability to withstand it, until at length, they cease to struggle, & yield willingly and unresistingly to the current that is hurrying them to destruction:— whilst Hell's caverns re-echo with the fierce laughter of exulting fiends, as they contemplate their victim speeding swiftly on to the consummation of his dark and fearful destiny!

It would be trespassing too much upon your patience, to enter into a minute analysis of the causes of this wide spreading evil. There is one however, deserving of notice, and which I must not pass: it is the needless multiplication of taverns, or rather licensed grog-shops and Tippling-houses (for many of them are no better,) in our land. It has been a subject of astonishment to foreigners travelling through our country, to witness the vast number of houses of this description, with which it abounds. Scarcely can you travel three miles on any of our public roads, without encountering one of these licensed pest-houses—

"Pass where we may, through city or thro' town,

Village or hamlet of this merry land,

—every twentieth pace,

Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff

Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the sties

That law hath licensed, as makes Temperance

reel."

Having dwelt at such length upon the mischief, it remains that we, in a few words, should point out the remedy. This, we say, consists in a total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. Nothing short of this will be found an adequate and efficacious remedy. I am aware that it has been contended by many, that the moderate use of ardent spirits is not injurious; that it is only the excessive use, which is prejudicial. But is this so?—Chemical analysis and physiological science prove, that in very few cases, are ardent spirits, taken in any quantity, beneficial to the system; and even in those, only when taken on the same footing that other medicines are administered. This is the opinion of every scientific man of the medical profession, who has investigated the subject; and are their opinions to be out-weighted by the crude fancies, whims, and perceptive prejudices, of every dram-drinker! Moreover, the moderate use, is too apt to lead men into excess, by imperceptible degrees. The process may be more or less rapid in different individuals; but the result is sure. Every drunkard was once a moderate drinker. No one was ever born a drunkard, or deliberately designed to become a drunkard. The only security consists in entire abstinence. But how is this to be attained? The means are found in the institution of Temperance Societies. Let the orderly, respectable, and temperate portion of the community, unite in these voluntary associations, for the purpose of suppressing intemperance by discouraging the use of ardent spirits. Let such a bias and direction be given to public opinion, as to render it not only disgraceful to be seen drunk, but also, creditable to be seen drinking. Thus, and thus only, can you drive ardent spirits out of circulation, and consign them to their proper and legitimate place, the shelves of the Apothecary. The true aim and proper scope of Temperance Societies, are not so much to reclaim the habitual drunkard, as to arrest the career of those who are in danger of becoming such. The confining of it is, perhaps, irremediable by any thing short of a miracle. But the moderate drinker, who has not yet reached the point of excess, but is fast verging towards it, is an object that demands all our aid and claims all our sympathies.

And, let me say to those who are associated with me in this noble cause, that if, by our influence and exertions, we can succeed in checking one votary of intemperance in his dark and perilous career, and restore him to respectability, and return him, reclaimed and regenerated, to the wife, the children, or the parents who have long and bitterly mourned over his degeneracy, it will be a rich reward for all our sacrifices; and, in any case, we may be assured of one compensation, which is dependent neither upon success or disappointment—the smiles of an approving conscience. Should disappointment hover over our prospects, and the rank breath of calumny dim

the brightness of our glorious cause, let this consideration fan the flickering flame of hope, and gild the gathering gloom of despair. But the present aspect of our cause does not justify the language of despondency. Already, within the contracted sphere of our own operations, there has been a very sensible diminution effected in the consumption of ardent spirits: whilst every post brings us the most gratifying and animating accounts of the onward and successful march of the champions of Temperance. In many sections of the country, the circulation of ardent spirits has been almost wholly arrested. The votary of intemperance no longer pays his vows to his God openly, in the face of day, as though he gloried in his shame; but, by the irresistible force of public opinion, he is constrained to offer them up in secret and by stealth; or, if he has the hardihood to brave public sentiment, you may see the coward blush of conscious guilt, crimson his bloated visage. The drunkard is now regarded with loathing and disgust, as a monster too vile to be admitted within the precincts of civilized society. So let it be. If he is so lost to shame and hardened in guilt, as to be inaccessible to the voice of reason, entreaty, and remonstrance, let him feel that there is a vindictive principle in society, which will not be defied with impunity. Let him feel himself, what he really is, a despised, isolated being; an object of contempt and abhorrence;—a fit subject for the unerring finger of scorn to point at. And now, in conclusion, let me, in the name of humanity, in the name of public order, the conservation of the general welfare, and every thing that is or ought to be dear to you, make the appeal to one and all of you, no longer to content yourselves with remaining in a state of doubtful neutrality, which, whatever you may think, is not altogether devoid of guilt and responsibility; but to come forward openly, manfully, & honestly, and contribute your aid and record your approbation of this noblest of causes.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

News have been received from Europe five days later than our former dates. We see nothing in the papers that indicates a better state of feelings in England; riots and burnings are noted from almost every quarter. Immense losses are recorded from that mode of discussing political questions.

Although some papers express a belief that there are no cases of cholera in Sunderland, others declare that several cases do exist.

It is said that France will have to give up her Algerine conquest. In the French Chamber of Peers, the peerage bill is to be carried by a new creation of members.

Polish patriots are flocking to Paris and London, & a proclamation has been issued, in which it is intimated that they should seek an asylum in America.

Troubles have broken out in Germany; the king of Wurtemberg has issued a proclamation, censuring the freedom of the press.

An order from the English government, to detain the vessels fitted out for Don Pedro's expedition against Don Miguel, had created a strong sensation in London. A great number of men had been enlisted for the service, principally among pensioned soldiers from the British army, being still able-bodied men. Depots were established in various parts for receiving these recruits.

A Paris letter of the 4th, from the correspondent of the Morning Herald, says,—

Within these few days there have arrived here many of the Poles most distinguished in the late struggle for liberty. Among others are M. M. Niemcewiski, late Vice Governor; Morawski, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Professor Lelewel. It was said that the last mentioned individual, intending for the future to confine himself to literary pursuits, had taken up his residence in that quarter of Paris so uninviting to all but the student or the scholar—the Pays Latin. He has for that choice, however, other motives, and has not ceased to feel that his country still demands his exertions. In order to watch over the interests of Poland, and those of their brethren in exile, the Poles at present in Paris propose establishing here a permanent National Committee, of which M. Lelewel will, in all probability, be the President. Under the direction of that Committee, it is proposed that the Polish soldiers, as they reach France, shall be regimented; and to comply with the provisions of the recruitment law of France, which directs that none but a Frenchman shall be a French soldier, it is proposed that a motion be made in the Chamber for naturalizing all the Poles who shall reach France. This sweeping proposition may, perhaps, be opposed by government, on the ground of its tending to displease the other powers of Europe—but there is a precedent for it—namely, that of the regiment of Hohenlohe, every man of which was declared a French citizen, some 15 or 16 months ago, for the admirable conduct displayed by them, on the receipt of the news of the rising of Paris.

The government may or may not do its duty by the Polish refugees; but the Polish Committee, organized here many months since, under the presidency of Gen. Lafayette, will persevere in its exertions on behalf of Poland and her brave defenders. Already has that committee sent agents to the frontiers, for the purpose of administering relief to the refugees as they arrive, and of enabling all who may wish to proceed to Paris to travel thither. Nor is this benevolence confined to the French committee; the citizens of the United States, at present in Paris, organized

this day a co-operating committee with the same objects, and have already raised a fund for that purpose, amounting to no less a sum than 80,000 francs. (3,200 pounds.) This committee, of which the President is Mr. Law, and the Secretary Fenimore Cooper, have added to their number a distinguished native of Poland, M. Leonard Chodzki, the historian of the Polish Legion in the service of France. Thus you see that although Poland is for the moment conquered, the brave men who fought for her, and who are, in consequence, exiles from their native land, will not be allowed to perish, even though the government of France may deem it expedient to refuse them political rights.—Will the British public leave to the citizens of France, and of the United States, all the honor of solacing in their misfortunes the heroes of Ostrolenka?

Various Matters.

The Poor.—If ever there was a time when the poor demanded our sympathies, and had special claims upon our benevolence, it is this present. When we remember how hardly they who have a sufficiency of the necessities of life, or of the means of procuring them, can find fuel for their fire places, we involuntarily ask, what is to become of the poor! Aye, verily, what is to become of the poor! Will the rich ask themselves the question? will they who have in abundance, give of their superfluities? Will he of an hundred thousand, give to him who has naught? Shall the fountains of charity be locked up in ice, when so many are perishing for lack of a draught of their reviving waters? Smite the rock, ye that are clothed in purple and fine linen! ye that feed fat on the manna of this world! ye that drink of the fruit of the vineyard! ye that eat of the fattest ox, and sleep on beds of down! smite the rock, and let the stream gush forth!

Stay not to count the cost,—pause not to weigh claims, tarry not to consider the expediency of your charity,—but give—freely—bountifully—and He who giveth all things, will return three-fold into your garner.

Boston Transcript.

A gang of eleven young thieves has been arrested in Philadelphia on various charges of stealing. Of these four are females. The oldest of the gang is not more than 19 years of age, the youngest not more than 14 years.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. Niles, in a note appended to an article on the subject of protecting manufactures, makes the following remarks:

"It is not worth while to mince the word—I regard that American merchant as a sheer knave, who calls upon the U. States to protect him in his pursuits, and guard his ship and her cargo at the cannon's mouth, that he may profit on his capital—and denies a right in the government of the U. States to protect weavers, hatters and shoemakers, peacefully employing their capital, which is labor. (the source of all capital,) at home, by which their wives and little ones are fed and clothed. If these "free trade" merchants are gods, let them show their patents—let them fight their own battles—LET THEM PROTECT THEMSELVES. If a piracy happens at sea, though it affects property only, a vessel of war goes off with a hurrah to catch the villains!—but if a fraud is committed at the custom house, by which the property of a manufacturer is spoiled, no sensibility is roused, and the gentleman who commits it has credit for his sagacity—perhaps, even for his PERJURIES!"

Slavery and Mob.—At Macon, Georgia, on the 15th Nov. a mob collected around the house of a Mr. J. Lamb, took him forcibly out, tarred and feathered him, poured oil on his head and set fire to it, rode him on a rail, and ducked him, because he was a subscriber of, and received the Liberator, a newspaper printed at Boston, advocating the abolishment of Slavery!!

MILTON, (N. C.) Dec. 21, 1831.

Another instance of remarkable Longevity.—In our paper of the 5th instant, we published an account of a man now living in Rockingham county, who had attained to the age of 117 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle, died in this county, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, supposed to be one hundred and twenty three years of age. She was likewise born in the lower part of the state of Virginia, but has been a resident of this county for nearly seventy years. She has grand children who are three score and ten years old.

LOWELL, (Mass.) December 22

A rather singular occurrence took place a few days ago. A horse and sleigh were left standing in front of the Washington Hotel—when the horse took fright and ran directly up Central Street at the top of his speed; on the way he was met by two ladies in another sleigh, one of whom became frightened and in attempting to leap out, landed directly into the sleigh drawn by the frightened horse, and was carried back to the top of Chapel Hill before the horse could be stopped. She met with no further mishap than the lengthening of her ride in about an equal ratio with the heightening of her fright.

Journal.

State Sovereignty.—A report has been made to the Legislature of Georgia, by a committee, on the citation from the Supreme Court of the United States to that State to answer the complaints of the imprisoned missionaries, Worcester and Butler. The report undertakes to prejudge the question in favor of the State, and proceeds to declare that

any attempt to reverse the decision of the Superior Court of Gwinnet county, in the cases of Worcester and Butler, by the Supreme Court of the United States, will be held by Georgia "as an unconstitutional and arbitrary interference in the administration of her criminal laws, and will be treated as such." The State executive is also advised to disregard and repel any and every mandate issuing from the Supreme Court, or invasion from whatever source it arises, contravening the execution of the sentence of the State courts, in criminal cases. Quite dignified and bold!

The Gold Region.—A bill is in progress in the Senate of Georgia, (says the Recorder,) to lay out the Gold Region in the lands at present occupied by the Cherokees, into small lots, and to dispose of the same by a separate lottery. Every white male of the age of 18 years and upwards, who has been a citizen of the state—years, and all widows and families of orphans of like residence, to be entitled to draw. We may understand from this bill, the excellent reasons Georgia had for expelling the Cherokees. Another bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is expected to pass the Senate of Georgia, for the immediate survey and occupancy of the Cherokee Territory.

A writer in the National Gazette states the number of paupers in the Aims-house in Philadelphia, on Friday, at 1600—and there is every probability of an addition of at least 400. It has been found necessary to provide extraordinary accommodations.

There are in France 38,888 Catholic clergymen, of various grades.

There were, before the restoration, 1,533 religious asylums for females—or maisons religieuses de femmes; and, from that epoch to 1820, 611 more were authorized—making a total of 2,144 capable of receiving legacies, donations, &c. Besides those, more than 880 exist without any direct authority—making 3,024, containing 24,257 females.—These have 5,500 pensioners or dependants not forming a part of the communities.

Religious communities of men are not authorized, although many exist in different parts of France, containing about 20,000—making the whole personnel de clerge Catholique in France, 121,125. U. S. Gaz.

CINCINNATI.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser concludes a very interesting account of the rapid growth of that city, with the following paragraphs:

"We find we have omitted to mention two churches, a Methodist and a Baptist, the former very large, making twenty-four or five in this city, and though last not least, a large and elegant Theatre is in progress, and expected to be finished and opened on the 4th of July next.

Both the capital and commerce of our city have doubled in the last two years. The produce of the Hog, by which we mean Pork, Lard, and Bacon, sent from this city the last twelve months, is little, if any, short of one million seven hundred thousand dollars; add to which the large amount of Flour, Whiskey, Wood, Beeswax, Feathers, Butter, Apples, and numerous other articles, all of which are annually increasing in quantity, and must continue to do so until they double, treble, & quadruple their present amount; and the prosperity of our city, and its unparalleled increase, are easily accounted for.

The population of this city is now over thirty thousand, with a fair prospect of doubling in the next, as it has in the last, five years; which will give 60,000 in 1836. After that, if it should double in ten years, it will give 120,000 in 1846; then double in twenty years, and it will have a population in 1866, of 240,000! that is, in thirty-five years from this time—previous to which the hills that surround our city will, in all probability, be adorned, among other splendid edifices, with the Capitol and Presidential Palace of the United States. Why not? When the mountain refused to go to Mahomed, Mahomed went to the mountain; and when we refuse to go to the East, the East will be obliged to play Mahomed, and come to us. To suppose that this state of things will happen, within the period stated, is merely by the past, and the present, judging of the future.

We have headed this article "Cincinnati against the World!" and we defy the place to be pointed out in this, or any other country, where a population of equal numbers has produced, not the same quantity of improvement in one year, but half as much!"

Michigan.—The increase of population in this territory, during the past season, is estimated at 20,000, and it is supposed that the entire population is now little short of 17,000. Gov. Porter may, in his second proclamation, claim credit to his "administration" for this improvement, with as much propriety as Gen. Jackson arrogates to himself the merit of paying off the National debt.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 180—27 of Consumption of the lungs, thirteen of Influenza, six found dead, and twelve children of the Scarlet fever.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

Military Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Volunteers and Militia of the 1st Regular Division P. M. held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th Dec. 1831. Capt. JAMES BELL was called to the Chair, and Capt. ROBERT McKINNEY and Quarter-Master J. B. DANNER appointed Secretaries.

The object of meeting being stated— On motion—Major A. G. Miller, Maj. H. Myers, Capt. G. Conover, Capt. Kerr, and Capt. Ash, were appointed a committee to draft an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

The proper organization and discipline of the Militia of this Commonwealth, is a subject of great importance, and by no means free from difficulty. As a means of defence, the Militia are depended upon: which renders it necessary that their organization and discipline should, if possible, equal their importance. In a Republic like this, where the Government is directed by the Sovereign People; where "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned;" where "no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature;" where the right of suffrage, and the benefits of government, are equally enjoyed by all: it is right and proper that every citizen should contribute to the general defence. For this reason, the Constitution requires that "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence."

but how they are to be "armed and disciplined," is to be provided by law. The Legislature has the control and direction of this subject. Since the adoption of our Constitution, many successive laws for "the regulation of the militia," have been enacted; and it is much to be regretted, that defects have existed either in these laws, or in their administration, until public confidence is impaired in the efficacy of the Militia as a means of defence.

That these defects have not originated with the Militia themselves, their patriotism and valor exhibit abundant proof. The history of our country is a fair record of the valor, the patriotism, and the achievements of the Militia engaged in our revolutionary struggle; of their energy and effort in the battles on our Northern frontier; of the alacrity with which they rallied around the standard of their country, when a foreign foe attempted to invade our shores; and of their noble defence of the City of New-Orleans. But, however patriotic and brave they may be, they have no inducements nor advantages "in these peaceful times," to become soldiers. They are compelled by law to assemble for parade, once in each year by companies, and once by battalions or regiments; and when so assembled, they are without the means of instruction, or the time to procure it; without the dress or appearance of soldiers, and, in many instances, even without arms. Therefore it cannot be correctly said, that the Enrolled Militia are "armed and disciplined." They know not, from experience, what discipline is—nor are they now provided by law with arms of any kind. In these particulars, the present system is certainly defective; and we might add, it is the cause of much unnecessary trouble and inconvenience and injury to the individual of prejudice to morality of disrepute to the military science—and of excessive burden to the government.

It is not the desire of this Committee to have the Militia System abandoned—for it is a wise maxim—"In time of peace, prepare for war;" but some modification might be made, conformable with the requisitions of the Constitution, and advantageous to the community. If some provision were made by law, to abolish the Battalion or Regimental trainings of the Militia—and in lieu thereof, have the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of each Brigade or Regiment to encamp once in each year, according to the rules and regulations of war; under strict duty for a limited time, information would be received by them, which would be imparted to their respective companies at their company parade. The Militia, in this way, would be as perfectly organized and armed as at the present—they could be enrolled, classed—and numbered—the nature of their arms would be as satisfactorily returned, and their discipline more perfect.

Under the present laws for the "regulation of the Militia," more encouragement is extended to the Volunteer system. Many patriotic and brave men have been induced to enrol themselves in Volunteer companies, under a pledge that on being called into service they should be exonerated from military duty, unless in time of war. But this is not sufficient encouragement; and for want of it, this system, and the only one of any consequence, must languish. This system has the favorable feelings of the public. The Volunteers are emphatically the Citizen Soldiers of our country; and are depended upon, in the first instance, as a means of defence in time of danger from abroad; and of protection against insurrections at home. Much depends upon them; and for this reason they should be encouraged.

The Boston Evening Gazette states that more deaths took place the last week, in that city, than have occurred in any one week for the last 20 years.

Sagacity.—The Caroline, from Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned, she was hauled from the beach, and the elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagacious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.

their duty as soldiers, when on parade; and however apt they may be to learn, and their officers to instruct, yet they have not sufficient means to acquire competent information. If some compensation were allowed, to defray the expenses of Volunteer Companies and Battalions, and to enable them to provide more complete uniform, and periodical encampments were required, ample encouragement would be rendered, to induce men to volunteer in defence of their country, and in support of their country's laws. By an annual encampment discipline would be enforced, the relative duties of officers and soldiers would be better known, and their instructions in the military science more perfect.

If it should be objected, that this plan would be expensive to individuals, and burdensome to government, it might be answered, that if a small sum could not be collected from the enrolled militia, in lieu of their battalion and regimental days of training, it would not cost the government more than the expenses of the present system, and would be productive of more good.

As the object of this meeting is to take into consideration the propriety of electing Delegates to the proposed Military Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the second day of Jan. next—this Committee take pleasure in recommending said Convention: as, by a convention of individuals experienced in military affairs, assembled from different parts of the State, the defects of the present system can be more easily ascertained, and a remedy more amply suggested.

We have, probably, entered into this subject more fully than was desirable at this time; but a disposition to lend our aid in correcting the present system, and to direct the attention of Delegates (if it should please this meeting to elect) to the subject, form our only excuse. We therefore conclude, by suggesting for the consideration of the meeting the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is right and proper to elect Delegates to a Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 2d day of January next, to take into consideration the defects in the present Militia system of this Commonwealth—and to suggest such improvement therein as can be made consistently with the requisites of the constitution.

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the importance of this subject, and as this Brigade comprises part of York county, that the number of Delegates be four.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the members sitting in the convention in Military dress.

When the following persons were duly elected Delegates to the said Convention—Col. Michael C. Clarkson, Maj. Andrew G. Miller, Maj. Elisha Garretson, and Maj. Jacob Sanders—with power to supply vacancies.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Chairman. ROBERT McKINNEY, Secretaries. JOEL B. DANNER,

The Miners' Journal has the following:—"The following calculation, exhibiting the saving in the use of Anthracite coal in the place of wood in the manufacturing of hats, is the result of information obtained from several persons engaged in this business at Reading, who have adopted the former fuel, and may be relied upon: 3 pecks of coal is sufficient to keep boiling throughout the day a hatter's kettle, requiring six hands. This is equal to 4½ bushels per week. The quantity of wood consumed in the same operation per week, is one cord. This fuel requires one hand to be constantly employed at the fire alone, only three hands being at the same time enabled to work at the kettle, connected with the business. Thus one ton of anthracite coal would be equal to at least six cords of wood, and at the same time furnish employment to double the number of workmen, as well as to save the unprofitable labor of one hand in the manufacturing of hats. The greater uniformity in heat obtained by burning this fuel is said to be another very important advantage in this business, as the coloring is liable to injury from a variation."

Colt.—We have been informed, says the Lancaster Examiner, that six of the drivers connected with stage lines running from this city, have been disabled within the past week, by the severity of the weather, and are suffering from frost-bitten limbs and other injuries.

The Boston Evening Gazette states that more deaths took place the last week, in that city, than have occurred in any one week for the last 20 years.

Sagacity.—The Caroline, from Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned, she was hauled from the beach, and the elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagacious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.

It is estimated that the annual manufacture of hats in this country, amounts to 10,500,000 dollars—that the business employs 18,000 persons, viz: 15,000 men and boys, and 3000 females, whose total wages are computed at \$4,200,000 a year, which is about \$240 for each person; and that the whole number of persons subsisted by the business is from 50 to 60,000, while in consequence of the thorough establishment of the manufacture by the protection, the consumer is furnished with a bot-

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY KNIGHT, deceased, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 26th day of January next, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Whisler, Samuel Spangler and Wilhelmus Houghtelin, containing 9 Acres 55 Perches and allowance—on which is erected a

1½ story Log House, and Log Stable; a spring of water convenient to the house; a young Orchard; a proportion of Woodland. An indisputable title will be given.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the same time and place, the

Personal Property of said deceased, viz: A Cow, Sheep, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Tables, Chairs, a case of Drawers, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

G. COWNOVER, Ex'r.

Dec 27.

If the Real Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 23d of January next, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McPherson, the heirs of John Sweeney, deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy, deceased, and others, containing

233 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

Dwelling-house, a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township; Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis McGuire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less—To be sold as the Estate of W. M. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, Adm'r.

JESSE HAMILTON, By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec 20.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

THIS DAY.

D. J. VER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods, this

Fall, comprising every article of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware, LEIGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28.

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

Mr. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye Water.

Two cases occurred in my family, viz my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a very young child, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has reaped my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Yours, with respect,

S. MARSHALL, Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

Mr. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir:—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D Connor furnished me with some of your Eye Water which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have

in due season received the same, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy.

Your obedient servant,

S. W. LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S Oxygenated Anti-Fever Tonic, For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Susanna Kuntz.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshy, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Keller.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Hugh Bigham.

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water; a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isaac Everett.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec 27, 1831.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHERMAN and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

GEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of PETER BEISSLER, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg on Wednesday the 25th day of January next.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

burg, Dec. 26, 1831.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 23d of January next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TANNEY.

burg, Dec. 26, 1831.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagers-town, Washington County, Maryland, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27.

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

\$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831,

A Blood Bay Horse,

handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white, black mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and curly head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad brim hat, well worn; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make—nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had; had on a new pair of coarse double-soled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel roundabout.

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:—

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop; that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

COUGH DROPS,

OR INDIAN SPECIFIC, For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians, and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints, to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which incessantly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored; for men and women would be the prescribed of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BEHLER, Gettysburg.